THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 21, 1887.

MECHANICSVILLE .- A Spirited Sketch of on Important Battle of the Peninsular Minn., East St. Louis, III.

WOOD'S DIVISION AT MISSION RIDGE -Its Promptness in Reaching the Crest. By Gen. Aquila Wiley, Colonel, 41st Ohio, Wonster, O.

GREGG'S CAVALRY-Rs Part in the Epring Compaign of 1863. By N. D. Preston, Captain, 10th N. Y. Cav., Pittsburg, Pa. THE SAUNDERS RAID .- A Successful Virginia Railroad. By S. C. Fry, Battery D. 1st Ohio L. A., La Crosse, Kan.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION .- The Britliant Charge of the 6th Me. By H. E. Matthews, San Francisco, Cal.

WADDELL FARM .- An Account of a Brisk Arkansas Fight. By Albert G. Brackett, Colonel, 3d U. S. Cav., Fort Davis, Tex.

ON TO EICHMOND .- A Graphic Narrative of Capture and Captivity. By George B. Grawford, Co. G. 1st W. Va., Wellsburg, W. Va. VANDERVEEE'S BRIGADE-Its Gallant Conduct at Chickamauga. By S. P. Zehring, Co. H. 35th Ohio, Germantown, O.

HAWKINS'S ZOUAVES .- The First Bayonet Charge. By J. H. E. Whitney, Sergeant, Co. B. 9th N. Y., New York City.

THE SAUNDERS RAID .- An account of a daring and successful expedition. By S. Cordell Fry, Battery D, 1st Ohio L. A., La Crosse, Kan.

OF COURSE the poor old Mugwump Evening Post of New York and Herald of Boston are as badly disgruntled over the interference with the return of the rebel battle-flags as they were over the passage of the Dependent Pension Bill and the opposition to the President visiting the National Encampment. Too bad for the poor things!

THE Germans are pushing their commerce with unwearying vigor. The news now comes from Africa that German gin has wellnigh taken the place of New England rum as a medium for civilizing the ignorant blacks of the Dark Continent, and beguiling them of their elephant tusks and gold dust.

THE papers state that Gen. E. S. Bragg has become an enthusiastic supporter of Blaine. What was the matter? Would not Cleveland reward his distinguished services according to Bragg's own estimate of them?

Or course the soldier-hating Mugwump New York Times, New York Evening Post and Boston Herald are much worse disgruntled over the non-return of the rebel flags than any real Southern papers.

WHATEVER Gen. Drum may have done, he certainly had nothing to do with the to "the Confederate States."

IT IS so easy to yell "claim-agent's scheme" that a man with no more brain than one of the "Aztec children" can it-and he generally does.

THE main reason many papers have for hating THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is that it is read by 20 people where they are read by one. Jealousy gnaws their small souls.

FORSYTH POST, of Toledo, O., and probably the largest Post in the G.A.R., has voted unanimously in favor of the proposed Dependent Pension Bill.

HUERAH for the printers! They have resolved that women who do the same work as men shall receive the same pay. This is

CONVERSATION CLUB BADGE,



The above picture shows the exact size of the elegant budge designed for the members of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S Conversation Club. It is made of coin silver, and makes any address on receipt of \$1.

WHY WE SHOULD HAVE A GREAT RE-

The most powerful reason in influencing the selection of St. Louis as the place for holding the 21st National Encampment was that it would be more convenient for the meeting of a greater number of ex-soldiers than any other great city.

The main reason for holding the Encampment at Portland, Me., in 1885, was to give a chance to the New England comrades who had emigrated into the Interior a chance to revisit their old homes and comrades.

For a similar reason the Encampment last year was held at San Francisco to give the comrades who had settled on the Pacific Coast an opportunity to meet with representatives of their old regiments, brigades, corps and armies.

Both these gatherings were eminently successful in attaining these purposes, and aflabel on the last paper received, and specify any cor- forded immeasurable gratification to many thousands. The only drawback was the considerable expense and the time required by these long journeys. Though the railmatters, and letters to the Editor will always receive roads were very liberal and put the rates unprecedentedly low, and the California hotel keepers and others were equally generons, the expenses of the trip to San Francisco were on an average nearly \$200. The time required was nearly a month. This was much more than the majority of the comrades could afford.

St. Louis was then chosen, as being the nearest the center of population of any great city, except Cincinnati, and being nearer the

At least one-half, if not two-thirds, of the survivors of the men who rallied around the flag in 1861-'65, live within less than 24 hours' ride of St. Louis.

Immediately upon the close of the war

there was a great exodus to the Interior of Campaign. By H. D. O'Brien, Major, 1st the country of young men who had served in regiments raised east of the Allegany Mountains. This was not confined to farmers who found the cheap and fertile lands of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Dakota more inviting than the less generous soil upon which they were born, but there went with them mechanics, merchants, lawyers, doctors, railroad men, etc., who found their places at Expedition Against the East Tennessee and | home filled up during their years of absence, while the Interior afforded opportunities for an even start in life.

> The result is that more than half of many Eastern regiments are now living west and north of the Ohio River, while there is not a single New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware or Maryland regiment but has many members in that

A large proportion of these have not seen

a member of their regiments since they were mustered out. They have not even seen those who live in the same State with them, as there have been few if any opportunities for those living hundreds of miles apart to come together. For example, it is easier for the members of say the 14th Brooklyn who live in the different parts of Kansas to come together in St. Louis than it would be for them to meet at any point within the State. Then, too, by going to St. Louis they will meet many of those who belonged to other regiments in the same brigade, division or corps, and who are almost as dear to them as the comrades of their own regiment. This is a chance that may not come to them again for many years-a chance that will really never come again-for many of those who might meet this year will be finally mustered-out before another National En-

The first thing to do now is for every veteran to resolve to go to St. Louis. The next thing is to announce this intention through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and call upon all of the regiment to meet in St. Louis for a grand Reunion. Let a place in that city be designated as the meeting-place of the regiment, and announced through our columns. In this way it will reach every soldier in the country, and arouse an interest that will do much toward bringing out the biggest gathering of soldiers the country has seen since

the grand review in Washington. This matter ought to be attended to at once. It will not do to wait and consult. Let some man in every regiment take the initiative without delay, and call upon his comrades to meet him in St. Louis. The beginning at once is of great importance. Let us President's unparalleled blunder in regard have a lot of these announcements for next week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

BERE'S A "REASON."

It is amazing with what wretched sophstry the soldier-hating papers try to deceive their readers. The Philadelphia Record. which is savagely fighting the Dependent Pension Bill-or any farther pension legis-

As time passes the ranks of the veterans are becoming rapidly thinned by death, and the element composed of conscripts and substitutes grows in influence. It is a notorious fact that some Grand Army Posts are formed almost exclusively of this element, many of whose members never saw active to get real mad when the war was over,

Is not this quite too absurd? That is that the "conscripts and substitutes" are healthier, sturdier men than the genuine soldiers, and are outliving them! The editor of the Becord should be given the red ribbon, as the best and most thoroughbred ass in the journalistic exhibition.

WE are apparently on the verge of a dis pute whether men who reside in Canada shall work in the United States, and vice versa. The Knights of Labor at Detroit and elsewhere think we are being injured by Canadian cheap labor, and propose to see if a stop cannot be put to it.

Anarchist Johann Most keeps on shrieking that Liberty is dead. He has all the liberty that there is or ever was to go away a very pretty ornament. We will send it to from a country that he dislikes so much as he does this.

It is so easy to shout "substitutes and bounty-jumpers" at the old soldiers that any man who has scarcely brains enough to fill a peanut shell can do it, and it is precisely this class of men who are doing most

According to them the substitutes and bounty-jumpers form the bulk of the veter- \$26.281. ans, and the men who left their homes from pure patriotism, and sacrificed everything to save the country are so few as to be hardly worth considering. This is a mean and cowardly slander, and the men who utter it are the ones who, if old enough to bear arms during the war, were poltroons who did not dare go where they would hear a cap burst. They are the sneaks who at the first mention of a draft perjured themselves as to their bodily condition, or begged foreign protection, or sneaked off to

We all know this to be true of our own knowledge, and plain figures will show the wicked falsehood of their calumny.

In all there were 2,859,132 enlistments in the Union army. Of these the following received no bounty whatever: First three-months men

One-hundred-days men

To these should be added one-half of those who enlisted in 1861, 1862 and 1863 for three center of the ex-soldier population of any years, and were denied all bounty because they were disabled and discharged before they had completed two years of service: Discharged without bounty

Miscellaneous short-term men, about...... 25,000

Here we have nearly one-third of the total number of enlistments who did not receive a cent of bounty from any source.

In response to the call of May 3, 1861, and July 2, 1862, 1,079,333 men enlisted for three years. This was nearly half the total number of enlistments. They came out before there was any talk of drafts or big bounties, and the only bounty promised them was \$100. If we add to them the short-term enlistments mentioned above, we have a grand total of 1,393,717, or nearly three-fifths of the entire number who either got no bounty at all or at most but \$100.

The remaining 921,555 men who came out under later calls were made up as follows: 13,450

The three-years men were promised \$302 bounty. As the greenback did not then average over 40 cents in gold valuation this bounty amounted to really but \$120.25. At least one-half of the enlisted men did not get even that, because of the ruling that they must serve at least two years before becoming entitled to a bounty.

Thus it will be seen that at least seven out of every ten men who enlisted got no bounty whatever. Of the remaining three perhaps two received from the Government from \$100 to \$402 bounty-worth then from \$40 to \$160-while the remaining possibly got a very

Nor is the tenth man, who got a big local bounty to be considered purely a mercenary. A very large proportion of the men who came out under the later calls were no less patriotic than those who first responded. But they were married men, with young families, to whom they felt their first duty was owed. Many who were not married had fathers, mothers, sisters and other relatives depending upon them for support. When the large bounties were offered this enabled them to go, by leaving behind a sum which would take care of their dependent ones for a few months. The size of these bounties has been grossly exaggerated. In some cases, it is true, there were as high as \$1,000 paid. At that time the greenback was worth only 35 cents on the dollar, and \$1,000 would not buy nearly as much of the necessaries of life as \$350 will to-day. What sort of an inducement would \$350 be to-day to a young mechanic to leave his family and home and march down to such awful slaughter as that through which Grant was leading the recruits sent him in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania, if the rebel and Copperhead press of that day were to be believed, a recruit did not average more than two weeks of life after reaching the front, for they continually asserted that the "Butcher" was losing an army every 10 days. A man had to have some stronger reason than 1,000 depreciated paper dollars to make him face such terrors as he was as sured awaited him south of the Rappahan-

A thousand times the biggest bounty that any recruit received would not induce one of these howlers about "substitutes" to take a private soldier's place on the right bank of the Rapidan, and go through such an experience as the average enlisted man went service, and who, as Gen. Grant said, only began through from the 4th of May, 1864, until the 9th of April, 1865.

It must be kept in mind all the time, however, that the substitutes and the men who received big bounties were a very small minority of the army. Hundreds of good fighting regiments never saw a substitute or a big-bounty man in their ranks. In many of the best fighting States the local bounties were nominal. Take, for example, Kansas, which sent a larger proportion of her people to the field than any other State. In all she only paid \$57,407 in bounty, which was about \$2 a head for her fighting men. Reduced to a gold valuation this was about 80 cents. Iowa, who put 77,000 men into the field, only paid out \$1,615,-171 in local bounties, or \$21 apiece-\$7.35 on a gold basis. Illinois, who stands next to Kansas in proportion of her population which she sent to the front, only paid | Aug. 4, 1886, 8; Mexican war, 99; total, out \$17,296,205 in local bounties for the 2,122.

"SUBSTITUTES AND BOUNTY-JUMPERS." 259,147 men-and splendil men they were, too-whom she sent to the front. This was an average of \$69 each, or, reduced to a gold basis, \$24.15. Indiana, who comes next to Illinois in the percentage of enlistments to population, sent 197,147 men to the front and paid \$9,182,354 in local bounties, or \$46.50 a head-reduced to a gold basis

A MONUMENT AT HANOVER, PA. Last Spring the Hon. I. C. Dellone, of Pennsylvania, introduced into Congress a bill to erect a monument at Hanover, Pa., the scene of the cavalry fight of June 30, 1863. This action had an important bearing on the battle of Gettysburg, which began the next day, and was the first battle fought on free soil. There was much that was particularly interesting about the battle. The people of Hanover, unlike those of Gettysburg and most of the adjacent country, were intensely patriotic, generous-hearted people. When it was known that the Union cavalry was approaching they hung out all their banners and brought out food, cold water, lemonade, etc., to give the tired and hungry troopers as they rode along. While they were engaged in this pleasant work, Stuart's cavalry charged the 18th Pa. Cav., which was in the advance, and the battle began. A magnificent saber fight took place right under a Star Spangled Banner stretched across the principal street. The 18th Pa. was at first driven, but the 5th N. Y. Cav. came to its assistance, and the rebels were driven out of town. In the meantime, the 5th and 7th Mich. Cav. came up and took a hand in the affair. We lost 19 killed, 41 wounded and 123 missing. After the battle the women of Hanover were especially active and efficient in caring for the wounded.

Gens. Pleasonton, Gregg, Hammond and E. W. Whittaker earnestly favor the erection of a monument at the spot in the Public Square of Hanover, and Gen. Whittaker urges that it be a statue of an American

cavalryman. He says in his letter: The great soldiers of Europe all concede that our cavalry was the best the world ever saw. The flower of the Southern chivalry-horsemen, marksmen and swordsmen-were led by Stuart on their Union American cavalry, who were drilled and State, whom I saw mortally wounded before my own eyes at Fredericksburg, Va., where he com manded the first organized cavalry brigade in the volunteers, and by Kilpatrick, who succeeded him Let there be a statue on the spot where the Union cavalrymen first halted the flower of the Southern aristocracy in its deflant invasion of free soil, and what would be more appropriate than a mounted and fully-equipt cavalryman?

JEFF DAVIS'S LETTER.

Jeff Davis thinks the time is propitious for him to open his ever-ready mouth for a wail about how he too was persecuted. He writes a six-column letter to the Baltimore Herald to tell how our Government tried to assassinate him. The substance of this i that some one wrote him an anonymous letter in 1861, telling him that Gov. Curtin had released a notorious desperado from the penitentiary upon the condition that he would go to Montgomery, Ala., and assassinate Davis. Subsequently he saw a "man squatting down by the brick wall" that was near Davis's office. When Davis approached him "he skulked away." He believes that Dahlgren, who made the raid to Richmond had instructions to murder him. Another time, when riding out with an Aid, "a rifle ball whizzed by me and in front of Col. Johnston." They hunted around for the man who fired the shot, but found no one. Sub sequently the police found a man lurking in an unoccupied house with a rifle, who said that he was hiding to avoid conscription. Davis had him sent to Gen. Lee to put into a regiment, and heard nothing more of him. Afterward another shot was fired in his neighborhood when he was out riding, but he was never able to find out the man who did it. At another time he got information that a train on which he was to travel was to be wrecked, and obstructions were actually found on the track and some Union soldiers were captured in the neighborhood. He then turns off abruptly to say that he considered McClellan and Meade the two best Generals in the Union army, and that Grant, Sheridan and Sherman were pretty small potatoes. He extols Albert Sidney Johnston as the greatest General of the Confederacy. Had he lived, Grant's army would have been destroyed at Shiloh, and had Stonewall Jackson lived the Army of the Potomac would have been annihilated at Chancellorsville; if Lee had only had correct maps of the country east of Richmond, McClellan's army would have been swept out of existence, and so on.

WORK OF THE PENSION BUREAU. During the week ending July 16 there were received 42,778 pieces of mail matter, and 41,278 letters and circulars were sent out. The number of claims received during the week was 3,644, of which 703 were original invalid cases; 343 widows; 5 war of 1812; 5 bounty land cases; 15 navy cases; 266 claims on account of Mexican service, and 2,306 applications for increase.

During the fiscal year which closed on the 30th of June, the Old War and Navy Division, in addition to recording and jacketing about 18,000 claims on account of service in the Mexican war, admitted 11,155 Mexican war cases.

The work of this Division is unprecedented. In addition to keeping up with the current work, the allowance of these 11,155 cases represents an immense amount of labor imposed upon the Division.

Report of certificates issued during week ending July 16, 1837: Original, 905; increase, 832; reissue, 147; restoration, 45; duplicate, 10; accrued, 66; arrears, 0; Act of March 3, 1883, 1; Order of April 3, 1884, 2; Act of March 3, 1885, 0; Order Oct. 7, 1885, 6; Act of Aug. 4, 1886, 1; Supplemental Act

Wearving somewhat of shouting "coffeeboiler" and similar epithets at that splendid soldier-Commander-in-Chief Fairchildand other G.A.R. leaders, the soldier-hating papers have with general accord fallen to abusing THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and are pouring out their foulest and falsest billingsgate upon our devoted heads. The old shricks of "pension agents' organ," "run in the interest of pension sharks," etc., fill their columns. The New York Timesthe English - flunkeying, soldier - hating, wealth-worshiping Times-which never has a good word for anything that is American, that is patriotic, that is for the workingman, or that is for justice to the soldier-leads off in this assault and the others follow suit. Of course in their eyes every man who wore the blue was a "coffee-cooler," a "substitute," and a "bounty-jumper"; every man who tries to get a pension is "a dead-beat" and "a perjured swindler"; every attorney who tries to aid him in getting justice is a "pension-shark," professing patriotism in order to fill his pockets, and every paper that says the Government should treat its soldiers honestly is "run in the interest of pension sharks." In their eyes it is legitimate and laudable for any lawyer to exert himself to the utmost to enable a criminal, a defaulter, or a boodler to escape justice, but for an attorney to aid a broken-down veteran to get the little pittance which he earned at the priceless cost of his blood, is to make that attorney a "pension-shark." Any paper which insists that the veteran should be paid that which is his well-earned right, can only be inspired and controlled by "pension-

This is pitiably mean. It is no new thing, however. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has always had it to encounter, and probably always will have it. We have thrived under these assaults, because we represented right and patriotism. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has grown under it in a few years to the largest circulation of any family weekly in the country. We have 20 readers own fields, but to be routed in every hand-to- where the Times or any of its ilk have one, and our readers are as a class as high in inteldisciplined by the gallant Bayard from your own | ligence, education, morality, and all the civic and social virtues as any in the Nation. What is more, they believe in us to the uttermost. They know that we are devoted to the best interests of the country and the soldiers, without regard to party, religion, selfish wealth, or any other biasing influence, which is something that can rarely be said of any paper, and especially of the Times sort. We are proud of our constituents and they are proud of us, so we are content.

THE Administration has acted with commendable promptness in sending two menof-war to Honolulu to take care of our interests. It might be well also to quietly assemble a brigade of Regular troops at San Francisco with enough swift-sailing transports to convey them. And when once our troops are landed in Hawaii, they should stay there permanently. Secretary Whitney did well in taking possession of the Isthmus of Panama at the first breaking out of the troubles. The State Department would have done still better if it had arranged that the occupation of the Isthmus should have been permanent. There is more reason for our taking possession of the Hawaiian Archipelago and the Isthmus of Panama than for England holding Egypt and Cyprus.

Russia does not approve of her people spending their money abroad among foreigners who contribute nothing to the wealth of the country. Her Finance Minister has proposed a law to tax every person who goes out of the country 30 gold rubles for the first three months of absence, 15 rubles a month for the next three months, 20 rubles a month for the next three months, 25 rubles a month for the next three months, and 30 rubles a month for afterward. A gold ruble is about 80 cents.

THE papers which are abusing Gen. Fairshild are abusing the Grand Army of the Republic. He has received the most emphatic indorsement of his comrades from Maine to California, and his act is their act. They are proud of him and what he has

PERSONAL.

Among the veterans who attended the recent Remion of the 14th Vt. was Gen. S. N. Southard. There is a romance connected with the General's family. He was at Gettysburg, and lost one leg and part of his other foot there. Twelve years after the battle he received notice from a law firm in the Cecil Montgomery, had left in trust the sum of \$15,000, payable in yearly installments of \$1,000, to the first male helr of Sidney N. Southard (who had saved his life), when such heir should reach the age of 15 years. The year following Mr. Southard net at a reception at President Buckham's in Burington his niece, Miss Lydia A. Wright, whom he subsequently married. They now have two daughters and one son, and the son is named Cecil

In Chicago on Monday evening of last week, Farwell Hall was the scene of an interesting event, The Union Veteran Club presented its engrossed resolutions upon the death of Gen. Logan to his widow. The hall was about two-thirds filled by the members of the club and their lady friends. The stage was tastefully decorated for the occasion In the rear hung a life-sized crayon portrait of the dead General, which was flanked upon either side with the flags of the club, spread out to their full width. Judge Tuthill made the presentation address and Gen. John McNulta responded for Mrs. Logan, Afterward Mrs. Logan held a brief recep-

On Friday at Carbondale, Ill., while Mrs. Logan, n company with Mrs. Henry Campbell, was out riding the horse became frightened and backed the buggy over an embankment. Mrs. Logan, in atempting to jump out, caught her foot in a wheel and was thrown under the horse's feet, sustaining a severe scalp wound, and her left arm and side were badly bruised. A Surgeon was immediately called, who pronounced the wound quite serious, but not necessarily dangerous. Late disputches to friends in Washington state that she is rapidly recovering from her injuries.

Lieut, James Weir Graydon, who served in the 7th Ind. Cav., and afterward entered the navy, is the inventor of a new explosive, which is seven times more powerful than dynamite, and yet it is perfectly safe to handle. He was for some years in China, aiding the Government there in its war against the French and the rebels. While in China

ATTACKING "THE NATIONAL TRIB- Mosby, the famous ex-guerrilla, tried to get him to use his influence to secure for him (Mosby) a commission as Major-General. This Graydon refused to Kroff, Co. C, 12th Ohio, San Diego, Cal.; George lo, and incurred Mosby's enmity in consequence. H. Warner, Co. C. 134th N. Y., Charlottville, Graydon was trying to get an embezzling hotel clerk punished. Mosby gave testimony that helped clear the clerk. Graydon went on the stand, and testified that Mosby and his son kept a low after's boardinghouse in Hong Kong. For this Mosby attacked Graydon on the street, but though the latter is a much smaller man, he whipt his ssailant in fine style. At a trial of Lieut, Graydon's explosive in Russia he demolished a steel target 14 feet square and 11 inches thick, and costing \$7,000, in 20 minutes. A company has been formed, with Gen. Dan Macaulay at the head, with \$509,000 capital, to manufacture the explosive.

The Mail, of Storgis, Mich., says: "Col. Robert F. Hill, of Kalamazoo, has been reappointed as ion Appeals at Washington." Comrade Charles H. Behle, Special Pension Ex-

miner at Cincinnati, and a gallant veteran, was smissed last week for expressing his disapproval of the President's order to return the rebei flags. Behle's record as an official is excellent.

MUSTERED OUT.

BITTINGER.-At Creston, O., May 14, Capt. J. G. Bittinger, Co. A, 64th Ohio. He was born in Perrysville, O., Sept. 9, 1839. He enlisted in Co. C. 64th Ohio, Oct. 22, 1861, as Commissary Sergeant, and was discharged May 10, 1863, to accept appointment Second Lieutenant of Co. C. He was promoted o First Lieutenant of Co. A, and afterward to Captain. He served with great fidelity in all the was discharged Dec. 3, 1885. Capt. Bittinger was a charter member of Arthur Strong Post, No. 170, A.R. A brave soldier, a courteous gentleman, rue as steel, he was a comrade worthy of the name. FELLOWS,-Col. John F. Fellows died at Chelsen, Mass., July 6, aged 72. He was born in Salem, Mass,; went to Boston, and became financial manager of the Duily Atlas, which position he held atil that paper suspended. He was also for sevral years connected with The Courier as proprietor and publisher, and severed his connect the front as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 17th Mass., and did efficient service in North Carolina, having most of the time command of the regiment, He was captured and sent to Libby Prison, where to be confined in Charleston, S. C., within range of the guns of Fort Wagner, which were bombarding that city. At the end of the siege he procured an exchange and returned home. After his return rom the war he was chosen Superintendent of the Chelsea Savings Bank, a position which he held DENTLER.-At Parsons, Kan., June 28, Wallace W. Dentler, aged 41. He served as First Lieutenant, Co. H. 53d Pa. He received a severe wound at High Bridge, Va., April 6, 1865. A post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that the ball had passed through the second rib on the left side, cut a

roove out of one side of the heart, thence through the left lung, and lodged near the vertebra, where became encysted and remained until his death, A., a veteran pensioner, who died in a barn and was buried in the pottersfield. The matter comis body disinterred and properly buried in soldiers' plat, Flower Hill Cemetery ALLEN.-At Hardwick, Vt., July 3 en, aged 48. He served in Co. D, 1st Vt. Cav., for hree years, and had been a constant sufferer for more than 20 years from injuries received in the ervice. He was a highly respected member of Elisworth Post, No. 25, G.A.R. His funeral servees were held at his late residence, and largely at-HEAD.—Killed by lightning, at Inland, Neb., June 13, Capt. James Head, Co. I, 26th Pa. He was a former resident of Philadelphia. The fatal

troke occurred while he was on the road near his own house, engaged in his daily business. He was ected and had many friends. He was buried with Masonic honors. DENTLEE,-At Parsons, Kan., June 28, Wallace 53d Ps., and was a true and faithful soldier, rising by merit through the various stages of proto First Lieutenant of his company. He participated with his regiment in the various campaigns and battles of the Army of the Potomac, and received, April 6, 1865, the gunshot wound that at ength terminated with his life. The bullet en tered his left breast, and the post mortem disclosed the fact that it cut its way through the lungs, cut backbone, where it became encysted. The eath of the bullet was plainly discernible, showing a deep sear on the side of the heart; had the builet cut the eighth part of an inch deeper it would have cut into the inside of that organ and caused death at once, but enough of the wall remained to admit of it performing its usual functions. Commide Dentier was County Surveyor at the time of his leath, but had not been able to perform the duties of his office for some time, owing to his physical ndition. He was buried by Antietam Post, No. 64, Department of Kansas, of which he was an Foster, Co. A, 3d N. J. He was a good soldier and

a useful citizen, a comrade of A. L. Robeson Post No. 42, and also a member of the K. of P. and I. O. HART.-At Auburn, Ill., June 23, James M. Hart. He enlisted in Co. B, 114th Ill., Aug. 22, 1862. He was captured at Guntown, Miss., and taken to Andersonville Prison, and remained there about five months. He was discharged at the close of the war. Comrade Hart was a true soldier, a good member of J. W. Dodds Post, No. 370, Department

of Illinois, G.A.R. Presson.-Near Coatsville, Ind., July 3, Thomas H. Pierson, aged 47. He enlisted in Co. A, 27th Ind., in August, 1861, and after doing his duty as a faithful soldier was discharged in December, 1862, for disability, bringing home with him a broken constitution. His illness was long and painful. He was laid away by his comrades and friends on July 4, six of his own regiment serving as pullbearers. Burns.-At New Lisbon, O., June 30, George I arns, a comrade of Starr Post, No. 138, aged 41. He enlisted in the 87th Ohio, and later in the 12th Ohio Cav., serving till the close of the war. O'CONNOR.-John O'Connor, a veteran of the Sth H., died at Milford, N. H., June 25. Being an old sailor he was detached from his regiment and assigned to duty on Farragut's flagship, and was with the fleet in the taking of Forts Philip and ackson in the Mississippi, Gаммон,—James T. Gammon, a veteran of the

2d N. H., died at Portsmouth, June 28. He was terribly wounded by a piece of shell in the battle of Fair Oaks. Woodward. He was born in the County of Devon, England, Feb. 11, 1811. Educated to love America and her interests, he was ardently patriotic, and at the breaking out of the late war he entered the Union army from Galesburg, Ill. He was appointed Surgeon of the 22d Ill., under the gallant Col Dougherty, serving until near the close of the war, when he was stricken with narrivals. Dr Woodward was a lover of the G.A.R., and was a charter member of Franklin Post, No. 68, Department of Kansas

LETTERS RECEIVED

over his open grave,

From Many Comrades About St. Louis and the

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE acknowledges the receipt of letters from the following comrades in regard to the President's visit to St. Louis not visit the Encampment and the flags will sure upon our columns makes it impossible to

O. Brown, Co. E, 14th Mich., Sodus, Mich.; A. J. Maxwell, Co. I, 32d Ohio, Chetopa, Kan.; W. S. Pittillo, Co. K, 1st Ark., Fort Worth, Chas. F. Straight, 103 High street, Pawtucket, Iowa Cav., Lake Park, Minn.

Wis.; W. Kingsley, Newark, N. J.; I. N. Thompson, First Sergeant, Co. A. 79th Ill., Fairburg. Neb.; J. B. Baker, Co. H. 1st Neb., Yatos, Mo.; Sam Freeman, Severance, Kan.; John Leienberger, Co. H, 116th N. Y., Elk, Kan.; J. H. Pooley, Co. E. 96th Ill., Galena, Ill.; C. C. Lima, O.; W. S. McCardy, Beech lrove, Ind.; N. A. Pinney, Co. D. 104th Ohio, Windham, O.; H. E. Soule, Wilkesville, O.; William L. Bradley, Myra, Kan.; Jumes Staples, Co. C., 22d Ohio, Columbia City, Ind.; George F. Hayward, Fon du Lac, Wis.; W. H. Walton, Fontanelle, Iowa; Levi Caskins, Co. B. 7th Iowa, Hastings, Neb.; M. L. Oimsted, Commander Department of Oregon, G.A.R., Baker City, Ore.; John Miller, Co. C. one of the members of the Pension Board of Ap- 1st Md., Monkton, Md.; Benton M. Chappell, peals at Washington. No better appointment Corporal, Co. A. 2d W. Va. Cav., Clements, ould have been made for Michigan, or one that | Kan.; J. B. Downs, Co. F, 49th Mass., Luverne, would meet with more favor from the G.A.R. boys | Iowa; A. W. Powers, Co. D. 1st Minn, Kent, in this part of the State." The News, Three Rivers, Neb.; C. C. Wickersham, Brookville, Fla.; T. Mich., says: "The many friends in this region of W. Rathbone, Dwight, Kan.; John Williams. Col. R. F. Hill will be pleased to hear that he has Co. C. U. S. Inf., Circleville, O.; O. O. W. Watbeen reappointed a member of the Board of Pen- son, Co. H, 21th Mo., Sulphur Rock, Ark.; D, M. Rainsburg, Co. F. 19th Ohio, Mount Victory, O.; J. A. Love, Co. F. Eth Mo., Brookfeld, Mo.; M. D. Phillips, Co. D. 23d Ill., Earlville, Ill.; D. Conwell, Co. K. 33d Ill., Hudson, Mo.; J. W. Boyd, 6th Minn., National Soldiers' Home, Milwankee, Wis.; S. W. Perter, Co. H. 101st Pa., Canton, Pa.; C. A. Dorman, Geneva, O.; W. G. Salter, Sergeant, Co. D, 7th Mich., West Unity, O.; W. D. Russell, Co. F. 42d III, Kankakee, Ill.; I. N. Warner, Co. I, 6th Ohio Cav., Chagrin Falls, O.; James Van Houtin, Co. A, 7th Ill. Cav., Vermillion, Ill.: Isaac E. Colton, Battery D. Ist Wis. H. A., Montgomery, Mich.; J. W. Cook, Pitiston, Pa.; Chus, Banks, Co. H. Ist Ohio, Silver Lake, Kan.; Ralph F. Tremain, Co. A, 2d Ohio H. A., and Co. H. campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, and | 60th Ohio, Chicago, Ill.; H. J. Hawkins, 6th Md., Lauraville, Md.; D. V. Disney, Mount Vernon, O.; E. M. Tinkham, 148th N. Y., 39 Wilcox street, Springfield, Mass.; S. H. Taylor, First Sergeant, Co. I, 154th Ill., Wood River, Neb.; Reuben Rynders, Sergeant, Co. B. 124th N. Y., Troy, N. Y.; I. N. Melton, Do Soto, Ill.; O. C. Hutchius, Co. G. 37th Mass., Montague, Mass.; Geo. W. Huntington, Co. H, 9th Ind., Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; Jno. Watson, hat paper to enter the army, Col. Fellows went | Co. I, 85th Ill., Peoris, Ill.; E. E. Reynolds, Busby, Kan.; Chas. A. Lantheaume, Co. I, 24th and Co. C. 153d Ind., Riverside, Cal.; H. M. Kellogg, 55th Ohio, Courtland, N. Y .: K. he remained until he was selected as one of the 100 | Hurst, Co. K, 27th Ohio, Howard, Kan.; Dan'l R. Smith, Co. B. 42d Ohio, Coldwater, Mich.; James Roberts, Commissary Sorgeant, 3d N. Y. Cav., Onconta, N. Y.; Warren C. Hursh, Co. G. lat N. J. Cav., Layton, N. J.; W. S. Wittum, Co. D. 10th Wis., Takoma, W. T.; Solomon Deming, Co. B, 36th Wis., Walnut Grove, Minn.: B. W. Fish, Co. D. 104th N. Y., Brainerd, Minn.; J. D. Main, Co. A, 1st Md. Cav., Knoxville, Md. James B. Cleveland, Oxford, Conn.; Geo. Miller, 16th and 70th Ind., Dayton, Ohio; T. A. Hamilton, Talley Cavey, Pa.; M. G. Yarnell, First Lieutenant, Co. G., 36th Ill., Pierre, Dak.; E. J. Mathias, Co. F. 37th Iowa, Greenwood, Neb.: Dentier having carried it over 22 years.

Dentier having carried it over 22 years.

Luptow.—G. E. Wolf, S. of V., W. New York, N. J.

town, Pa.; J. W. Whitmarsh, Co. A. 77th N. Y. Omaha, Neb.; C. S. House, First Sergeant, Co. I, 102d U. S. C. T., Dayton, Ohio; Allen Berry, Co. K. 14th Ind., Mecos E. Binkley, Bronson, Mich.; J. H. Corson, Co. B. 161st N. Y., Hancock, Iowa; A. R. Barlow, Canastota, N. Y.; A. A. Alphonso, Commander, Post No. 474, Washington, Ill.; Jno. McGinnis, Co. K, Soth Ill., Pooria, Ill.; Thos. C. Parkhurst, Brevet Captain, 4th N. Y. H. A., Canandaigua, N. Y.; A. H. Switzer, Sergeant, Co. G, 16th Ohio, Millersburg, O.; Thos. D. Neighbor, Co. D. 52d Ohio, New Comerstown, O.; Jas. R. Clerihan, Co. C, 6th Ill. Cav., Beulah, Kan.; S. H. Brown, Deepwater, W. Va.; William Smith, Co. G. Soth Ohio, Dayton, O.; Frank H. Spoor, Co. F. 2d N. Y. M't'd Inf., Newark, N. Y .: H. W. Johnson, Platteville, Wis.; J. H. C. Brewer, Adjutant, 6th Md., Peabody, Kan.; A. McFadden, Cadiz, O.; J. K. Tyler, 12th N. Y., Westford, N. Y.; A. Georgia, Commander, Post 65, Pittsburg Kan.; C. A. Vanhorn, Co. D. 27th N. Y., and Co. H. 14th N. Y. H. A., Union, N. Y.; Calvin. Shaffer, Lieutenant, 5th N. H. A., Albany, N. Y.; S. Love, Co. F. 2d W. Va. Cav., Bellaire, O.; Harry C. Burns, Co. F, 14th Pa. Cav., 1216 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.; T. J. Lee, Lock Box 20; Nashville, Tenn.; J. C. Leslie, Co. H. W. S. S., Springfield, O.; L. D. Immel, Washington, Mo.; G. W. Hofman, 1st Ohio battery, Plymouth, O., C. T. Armstrong, Assistant Surgeon, 4th Mich. Cav., Corunna, Mich.; J. N. Hartzell, Co. G. 7th Ohio, Cape Giradeau, Mo.; Mary S. Baruhouse, Muncie, Ind.; S. L. Clark, Co. I, 22d Mich. Duffield, Mich.; W. H. Seaman, Co. G, 98th Ohio, Olivet, O.; S. Brown, Co. F. 1st U. S. S. S., New Haven, Vt.; C. J. Maynard, Captain, Co. C, 31st Iowa, Kimball, Dak.; Juo. A. McMillan, Co. L. 1st Ark. Cav., Allen, Tex.; N. J. Marble Friendship, Wis.; I. N. Cochran, Co. A, 23d Mich.; Radnor, Ind.; A. Whitehead, Co. B. 37th Ill. Mankato, Kan.; Orson Gage, Co. C, 19th Mich., Cherokee, Iowa.; S. A. McNeil, 31st Ohio, Richwood, O.; J. A. Stewart, Paoli, Ind.; Esclaim Sanville, Corporal, Co. G. 17th Wis., Cheboygan, Mich.; Alex. C. Ellis, Co. K. 32d Ohio, Palmyra, Mo.; Jas. Gaylord, Co. F. 6th Ill. Cav., Karber's Ridge, Ill.; Samuel McBride, Co. I. 20th Ohio, Lockhart, W. Va.; A. P. Moats, Co. H, 38th Iowa, Scotch Grove, Iowa; W. R. Rathmell, Springfield, Ill.; R. A. Patterson, Co. A. 3d Iowa Cav., Eldora, Iowa; Hugh L. Thomp on, Cos. C and H, 3d Wis. Cav., Carl Junction, Mo.; Wm. Bishop, Co. A, 91st Ohio, and M. W. Fustin, Co. A, Sth Mo. Cav., Lebanon, Mo.; Ja R. Prentice, Co. E, 19th U. S. Inf., Sabetha, Kan.; B. W. Mason, First Lieutenant, Co. D. 113th Ohio, Junction City, O.; E. W. Smith, 5th N. H., Webster, Mass.; Jas. P. Walker, Co. D. 21st Wis., Cawker City, Kan.; W. F. McCane, Co. E, 118th Ill., Haigler, Neb.; W. M. Thaler, Commander Post 54, Palmyra, Neb.; John Malom, Co. K, 146th Ill., Crystal, Iowa; W. R. McMaster, Co. I, 9th Iowa Cav., Alda, Neb.; J. J. Edwards, Sergeant-Major, 51st Ill., Salem, Kan.; M. D. Anderson, Co. D. 13th Iows, address not iven; J. B. Wambaugh, Sergeant, Co. H, 62d l., and Captain, Co. B, 176th Ohio, Kearny Neb.; John F. Cary, Box 399, Corry, Pa.; G. L. Childress, Beech Bluff, Ill.; M. R. Maxam, 98th N. Y., Dickinson Center, N. Y.; O. T. Vale, Co. D. 7th Iowa, Larned, Kan.; D. F. Jester, Co. D. 3d Ill. Cav., Sorento, Ill.; L. J. Mosher, Co. G. Ist Minn., Seneca, Kam.; J. W. Hapgood Co. G, 105th Ill., address not given; Robert S. Graham, Defiance, Mo.; E. Howes, 20th Ill., Newark, Ill.; Ferdinand Zimmerer, Co. D. 9th Ohio, Tuckerville, Neb.; J. M. Dollas, Arcadia, ing the position of Surgeon until his death. His comrades were his friends, and with tender, Kan.; A. E. Crawford, 8th Ill. Cav., and 14 loving hands they laid him to rest, firing a salute others, Harrison, Ill.; J. M. Vickery, Bitter Creek, Kan.; W. A. Pratt, Sergeant-Major, 48th Ohio, Marvin, Kan.; A. B. Stone, San Diego, Cal.; John W. Wilson, Lieutenant, Co. H, 5th Ind., Paxton, Neb.; Robert Dunn, Captain, Co. E, 8th U. S. C. H. A., Yakima City, Washington Ter.; F. H. Murphy, Macon, Mo.; James C. Johnson, Co. F. 3d East Tenn., Warwick Crossroads, Tenn.; J. M. Hawthorn, Co. E. 6th Ky. Cav., Elkhart, Tex.; W. R. McMaster, Co. L. and the return of the robel flags. Both ques- 9th Iowa Cav., Alda, Neb.; E. Huddleston, tions have been settled. The President will | Larned, Kan.; Alex. Hunter, Co. B. 49th Mo., Hallsville, Mo.: M. Holtsclaw, Second Lieuten remain at Washington. The very great pres- ant, Co. A, 53d Ind., Maplewood, Ind.: I. C. Moore, Co. F. 130th Ind., Concordia, Kan.; J. W. A. Bender, North Baltimore, O.: Gaorge Witt, Co. E. 2d Colo. Cav., Newport, Ore.; Israel Siemiller, Co. D. 4th Iowa, Gothenburg, Neb.; Robert P. Black, Co. E. 163d Pa., Par-Tex.; N. Romine, Co. D. 12th Ohio, Elufton, ker's Landing, Pa.; W. S. Betts, 30th N. Y., Ind.; H. J. Mize, Co. F. 3d Tenn. Cav., Bon- Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Otto, Captain, Co. D. 21st ham, Tex.; Willard Musson, Elk City, Kan.; Wis., Vesper, Wis.; F. M. Higley, Co. K, 5th

Hartwell, O.; Wm. Priest, John, Ky.; S. W.

N. Y.; John A. Jones, Co. D. 64th Ill., Struin,



Young Lady-Why, boy! Haven't you spring water here? This is quite warm. Facetious Darky-La! miss, does you 'spect to get spring water in Summer time?